

Rules Los Angeles Law Ordering CP Registration Is Unconstitutional

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8.—Los Angeles County's so-called Communist registration ordinances were declared unconstitutional yesterday by Justice of the Peace Myer B. Marion, in a sweeping opinion with national implications. It was believed to be the first legal ruling on a "little McCarran-Wood" measure, and sets a precedent for court cases on the federal law adopted by Congress.

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ASK STEEL, RAIL, PHONE PAY HIKES

— See Page 3 —

War Production Cutting Civilian Goods By 25%

— See Page 3 —

HERSHEY FOR UNIVERSAL CONSCRIPTION

— See Page 3 —

A-Bomb Game in Britain Leaves Half Million 'Dead'

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Britain's High Command—assisted by the American Air Force stationed on the island—simulated an A-bomb attack on the country which, they announced, left 500,000 "dead" and 1,000,000 "homeless."

"Defense chiefs," the UP said, "still were reeling tonight under what would have been a tremendous disaster if the raids had been real."

The United Press reported American B-29s "spearheaded" the "blitz," which left large areas "pulverized." Coventry "a shambles again" and the industrial midlands "badly crippled."

Civil defense workers, "panting in the stuffy clothing that would protect them from gamma rays, picked through rubble still remaining from World War II." They practiced their ministrations

to the "dying and simulated burying the radioactive dead."

British civil defense manuals assume that at least 50,000 persons will be killed if a single atom bomb is dropped on any "typical British city."

But the Labor government has refused to heed the plea of 400,000,000 worldwide who signed the Stockholm petition to ban the atom bomb and establish strict international control. It also cold-shouldered the Soviet's proposal to reduce all armaments by one-third recently.

P.S. — The UP announced later in the day that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York asked Britons to pray for peace on "United Nations Sunday," Oct. 29. But the eminent clerics didn't protest the fact that Britain's UN delegate last week voted against ending the war in Korea.

"In my opinion, the McCarran bill itself is unconstitutional for the same reasons as I have given on the county law," said Judge Marion.

Judge Marion's 21-page ruling upheld every point made by defense attorneys in a demurrer filed last month in the case of Henry Steinberg, county legislative director of the Communist Party.

Steinberg was the first person arrested for alleged violation of the county ordinances. The main brief in his defense was filed by attorney Ben Margolis.

PLAN APPEAL

Deputy District Attorney Thomas P. Finnerty, prosecutor in the Steinberg case, said a notice of appeal to the Appellate Department of the Superior Court will be given in Judge Marion's court tomorrow.

Before the court battle is finished, however, the case is expected to wind up in the U.S. Supreme Court, according to informed observers.

Judge Marion ruled that the county laws violate the guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly of both the state and federal constitutions.

An even more "cogent objection," wrote Judge Marion, is that the measures provide "vague, indefinite and unascertainable" standards for registration.

Judge Marion quoted President Truman's overridden veto message on the McCarran bill as stating that its provisions were "so broad as to penalize legitimate organizations."

Thus, he wrote, the county measures would hamstring Negro and other minority organizations fighting discrimination in housing and the armed forces, against polltaxes and lynching and for fair employment practices.

The magistrate expressed violent anti-Communist sentiments in the opinion, but pointed out that it is not a crime to be a member of the Communist Party.

PLENTY OF LAWS

There are plenty of laws on the books to take care of actual sabotage or violence, he wrote. He cited the state's espionage and criminal syndicalism laws.

Such laws as the county registration ordinances can be constitutionally justified only where the utterances, publication or assembly sought to be suppressed makes a "clear and present danger that they will bring about substantive evils," he added.

Attorney Margolis hailed the justice's opinion as "a signal victory in defense of the civil rights of the people." Eighteen attorneys, including former state Attorney General Robert W. Finney, A. L. Werin, head of California's ACLU, and other prominent figures, filed briefs supporting Margolis' arguments.

Factories in The Forests An Eyewitness Account Of the Viet Nam Republic

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India Labor Asks UN End War on Korea

The powerful India trade union movement has petitioned the United Nations to halt the war in Korea and to secure to the Koreans the "inalienable right to shape their future in accordance with their will." The demand for a cease fire and withdrawal of "all foreign

Legion Drops UMT Talk in L. A. Schools

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8.—Widespread public protest over a projected series of lectures by American Legion spokesmen in city schools to plug universal military training provoked a hot controversy between school officials and the Legion this weekend.

Legion officials indicated the lectures would be cancelled as a result of the protests.

The Legion, whose 32nd national convention opens here Monday, had organized a program under which 19 prominent representatives would give simultaneous talks on UMT Tuesday morning in 18 of the city's largest high schools and at Los Angeles City College.

Legion heads announced Saturday that Dr. Alexander Stoddard, the city's superintendent of schools, had cancelled the program after receiving a large number of protests from the city's residents.

Dr. Stoddard at a conference Friday with Legion officers and school officials, declared that "even the President has said that UMT is an issue to be decided on at a later date."

Later, under fierce pressure from the Legion, Dr. Stoddard declared that the Legion's construction of the matter was "entirely erroneous."

But Legion officers, in disclosing the talk, said the lecture project had been abandoned as a result of Dr. Stoddard's exception. The superintendent declared, however,

I-A's Being Fired, Tobin Reports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said today he had received "numerous complaints" from persons liable for military service that they are being refused employment and, in some case, fired.

Crimes in U. S. Put at 614,939 in 6 Mos.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UP).—The postwar crime wave mounted steadily in the first half of 1950, with the greatest increase in rural areas, the FBI reported today. FBI director J. Edgar Hoover also pointed to "the predominant part youths play" in crimes against property, such as burglary. His figures showed a 7.4 percent increase in "grave" crimes committed or attempted in rural areas, and a 1.9 percent increase in city areas, compared to the first half of 1949.

Rural crimes rose to 97,442 and urban crimes to 517,497, making a total of 614,939.

MICHIGAN U. PROFESSORS ASSAIL CALIFORNIA FIRINGS

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 8.—The University of Michigan chapter of the Council of Arts, Sciences and the Professions has voted to circulate petitions denouncing the discharge of more than a score of faculty members at the University of California as a violation of academic freedom.

The U. of C. faculty members had refused to sign a "non-Communist" oath.

Leaders of the University of Michigan group include Prof. Emeritus John L. Brumm, of the journalism department; Prof. Theodore M. Newcomb, of the sociology department, and Prof. John F. Shepard of the psychology department.

'Freedom' Scroll Scored as 'Loyalty' Oath

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—A blistering editorial signed by the editors of the Wayne University newspapers, the "Collegian" blasts the "Crusader for Freedom" this week as "an invasion on the dignity of the thinking man and a threat to the very freedom it purports to exalt."

They charge it is a loyalty oath. The "Crusade for Freedom" is sponsored locally by the Hearst Press, by station WJR, and Vic-

tor Reuther. Nationally it is headed by Gen. Lucius Clay, the man who freed Ilse Koch, the "Bitch of Buchenwald."

The editorial, entitled "Crusade for Freedom," points out that "The Freedom Scroll . . . could be the tool which, if put in the hands of panicky reactionaries and pseudo-liberals, would destroy the foundations of free speech, thought, and opinion."

The editors state that because

"troops" came to the UN in the form of a letter from the All-India Trade Union Congress. The India unions call the Korean war "illegal" and denounce the killings of politically "suspect" persons as "ghastly deeds of carnage associated with the horror of the Nazis and fascists in Europe and Japan."

The United Press yesterday reported that the first American patrols had crossed the 38th parallel, the first spearheads of what, it was announced, will be a mass crossing soon. The crossing was said to be unopposed. The so-called "mop-up" below the 38th Parallel continues, with North Koreans engaging in rearguard actions, the UP reports. The U. S. 25th Division clashed in a pitched battle with 2,000 North Korean troops six miles northeast of Yonkong late Saturday, and reported that it had killed or captured nearly 1,400.

Before adjourning for the weekend, the UN General Assembly's automatic majority of Marshall Plan states and smaller dollar satellites voted for more war in all Korea, 47 to 5.

The Soviet plan for a peaceful settlement and for national elections was sabotaged by this automatic majority, led by the Washington delegation, by a vote of 46 to 5.

The Indian resolution, looking for some kind of compromise and intended to halt any MacArthur crossing of the 38th Parallel, was defeated 32 to 24. Indonesia, newest UN member, abstained in the 47 to 5 vote.

The General Assembly turned its back on the documents brought to the UN by Soviet delegate Vishinsky proving that the Syngman Rhee clique had been planning an invasion and seizure of North Korea for months prior to the outbreaks on June 25. In Korea, Syngman Rhee announced that his group would not permit any all-Korea elections as promised even in the weasel-worded General Assembly resolution. Rhee declared he would allow only the present Rhee-dominated Southern assembly to fill its "vacant" seats from the North.

New Network System To Start Here Nov. 26

Larry Finley, president of the Progressive Broadcasting System, announced today that his new network plans to begin full daytime operations on Nov. 26.

Finley said arrangements have been completed with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. to begin service to more than 250 radio stations. He said additional stations "to the 400 mark" are expected to join the network by Feb. 1, 1951, as program transmission facilities become available.

Finley has just completed a six-week tour of the country in a special Pullman train. During that time his staff interviewed over 750 radio stations.

AUSTRIANS HIT PRICE RISE; WEST SEES 'SOVIET PLOT'

Behind the British-U.S. notes sent to the Viennese officials promising "help" against further "Soviet-inspired demonstrations" is a story of growing hunger of the Austrian working population.

Last week's demonstrations were aimed at the decrees issued by Chancellor Leopold Figl which ordered a 30 percent price increase on such items as bread, flour, sugar, gas, coal electricity and street car fares.

Figl, on orders from the Western occupation authorities, strove to meet popular anger by ordering a 10 percent wage increase at the same time, thus giving Austrian

workers a 20 percent wage cut at a single stroke.

Figl yesterday congratulated himself and the Western authorities on having "crushed" the widespread strikes which were called a "Soviet plot." But he did not deny that the present 30 percent price rise would go even higher after Christmas.

Austrian foreign minister Karl Gruber arrived in Washington yesterday to report directly to Secretary of State Acheson on Austria's strikes and his plans to quell them. Over the week-end, the US High Commissioner in Austria was ordered to keep his forces

State CIO Asks McCarran Repeal But Backs McCarranites

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The McCarran law "was the worst blow to our democratic way of life since the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798," it was declared by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in his speech at the closing session Saturday of the New York State CIO convention.

The convention, earlier, approved a legislative program in which the civil rights section calls

Hotel Union Leaders Fight Suspension

Thirteen suspended officers of Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL, are mapping steps to lift their suspensions and return the union to its 30,000 members. Two meetings scheduled for today are the first of a series. Legal actions are also planned.

Suspension of general organizer Martin Cody, four vice-presidents and nine business agents of the local was ordered Friday by Bert Ross, who on Sept. 20 had taken over the affairs of the union as well as the organization's funds—said to be more than a half-million dollars—under instructions from international president Hugo Ernst. The suspensions are subject to approval by Ernst.

Those suspended are among the founders of the union.

Cody and Charles A. Collins, the latter vice-president of the house-keeping department, have for years been leaders in the fight for an effective wage policy. They have incurred the enmity of Jay Rubin, president of the N. Y. Hotel Trades Council, who has long advocated a "go-easy" policy with the employers.

FORESTALL ELECTION

The trusteeship was imposed upon Local 8 only 10 days before an election was to be held for president of the union to succeed Michael J. Obermeier. Obermeier resigned following his conviction for perjury arising out of his efforts to obtain naturalization.

To forestall the election of Cody, whose victory appeared certain, the Rubin forces brought in the international, which imposed the trusteeship under the slogan of "ridding the union of communistic influences" and bringing "harmony and unity" to the local.

Upon taking over, the trustee declared all elected offices vacant, and then reappointed all officers and staff to serve at his whim. One of his first acts was the summary dismissal of Sender Garlin, for five years editor of the union publication.

LEAFLET IS PRETEXT

Last Friday the trustee swung the axe over the heads of the 13 officials. The immediate pretext was the issuance of a leaflet signed by Martin Cody, and its distribution by the suspended officers, (Continued on Page 9)



McCARRAN
Sponsor of Fascist Law

for repeal of the McCarran law. Potofsky lauded Sen. Herbert Lehman, who also addressed the convention.

Nobody talked from the floor in all three days of the convention.

While Potofsky indulged in vicious red baiting on his own account, when he entered into a flowery eulogy of Lehman he singled out the Senator's fight on the McCarran bill.

ENDORSES LYNCH

But the convention endorsed Rep. Walter Lynch, Democratic candidate for Governor, even though he had voted for the McCarran police-state law.

The convention—though it attacked the McCarran bill—pledged (Continued on Page 9)

"What has happened to YOUR freedom?" asks the Collegian.

Meanwhile, at the University of Michigan, plans were made to circulate the petitions on campus. The student legislature voted not to allow a simultaneous drive for signatures on the Stockholm Peace Petition, apparently because they feared the competition of the peace petition would prove too much for the Reuther-Clay-Hearst "Freedom Crusade."

Under such circumstances,

Steel, Rail, Phone Workers Ask Pay Hikes

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The CIO Steelworkers Union was reported ready today to ask the steel industry for a 25-cent hourly wage boost, while railroad and telephone workers also pressed for wage increases. The Hammond, Ind., Times, in an exclusive story, spelled out the objectives of the

War Output to Cut 25% Out of Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Production of basic civilian goods will be cut by 20 to 25 percent next year to make way for expanded war orders. The cutback will affect the output of autos, washing machines, refrigerators and other consumer items. Its effect will be an artificial scarcity in civilian goods and a new spiral in living costs and prices.

A government spokesman who remained unnamed, said the level of civilian production will be held down to 1949 through allocation and priority orders. The year 1949 is considered a post-reconversion recession year.

Presidential advisors are still not ready to recommend price controls. They are said to "hope" that credit curbs, higher taxes and "courageous" use of industrial materials allocations will check inflation.

The Army published figures today showing that its original plans for the 12 months ending next June 30 called for spending \$312,000,000 for guns, tanks, ammunition, armored vehicles and other major equipment. But this has been increased since the Korean war to about \$2,000,000,000—a jump of 500 percent.

The Army added that purchase of equipment for Atlantic war pact nations during the current fiscal year has been increased 400 percent.

The figures do not include added cost of the war to the Navy and Air Force, nor other "extras" that have shot defense spending way above pre-Korea expectations.

Best administration estimates are that the Korean war will cost at least \$10,000,000,000, figuring direct war costs plus steps toward general U. S. rearmament.

A United Press informant, who plays a key role in administration economic councils, said military spending now authorized for the current fiscal year, including American arms aid to allied nations, will be 30 billion dollars.

2 Rounds Won In Shipowner Blacklist Scheme

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Marine Cooks and Stewards union has scored two victories in its fight to eliminate the Coast Guard shipowner blacklisting program, it was announced today.

The first was reinstatement of Harry McLane to his position of Chief Steward on the SS Flying Dragon after his being declared a "poor security risk" and removed

(Continued on Page 9)

Reutherite 'Unhappy' But Presses Witchhunt

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—The Auto Union trial of five militant leaders of Ford Local 600, which begins here tomorrow, is causing concern even in circles close to Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers.

A. L. Zwerdling, special counsel for Carl Stellato, Reutherite president of Local 600, who will be prosecutor, said at a recent meeting, "I don't feel happy about this thing. I've always been against anything that deprives anyone of his liberty. I have never been a prosecutor and I don't like it."

The lawyer was addressing a meeting of the Americans for Democratic Action which was discussing the four police-state measures passed here by the state legislature. He claimed the "democratic process" would be followed at the trial, which will be behind closed doors. He held the trial committee of 11 was "democratically elected." All 11 members are followers of Stellato.

During the discussion on the four police-state laws, Zwerdling tipped his hat to the Communist Party, which was the only group which opposed the measures.

"We are all guilty," he declared, "because nobody lifted a finger to oppose these laws except the Communist Party. Why is it that the Communists always take the lead in the fight for things we all believe in—against lynching and so on?"

The five leaders facing trial, charged with following the "Communist Party line," are: Ed Lock, president of the plastic unit; Nelson Davis, vice-president of the Dearborn iron foundry unit; John Gallo, recording secretary of the motor plant; Dave Moore, vice-president of the gear and axle plant, and Paul Boatin, president of the motor plant unit.

The five accused Stellato in a statement issued Saturday with "obvious malice in filing the charges," adding that they were being tried by a "jury handpicked by the prosecutor." They accused Stellato of bringing about the trial "in order to intimidate and frighten every Ford worker . . . in order to obtain absolute control of Local 600."

Meanwhile, 2,500 rolling mill



NELSON DAVIS
Ford Leader Facing Trial

workers at the Ford Rouge plant returned to work Friday after a five-day strike. They had walked out in protest over a pro-company decision of "impartial" umpire Harry Shulman on overtime, which cut their wages by \$30 to \$50 a week.

In its efforts to regain its contract, the union launched an effective boycott of Wilson products and battled to win the rehiring of militant union leaders who were fired in the course of the 1948 strike.

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The Press Knew Story of 25,000 Atrocities in Korea Was a Fake

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

Virtually every metropolitan newspaper has in its possession official U.S. Army information that the story of "25,000 North Korean atrocities" is a fake. They received that information before the atrocities story was published.

Although newspapers had gotten information that high Army authorities had in private declared the "25,000 atrocities" story to be a fake, they played up the "atrocities" as unquestioned facts. So did the radio.

Many papers ran editorials slandering the Korean People's Republic and People's Army, knowing that the charge was a fraud.

The high Army authorities who privately acknowl-

edged the "25,000 atrocities" story was a fake refused to make public what they admitted in private. Thus they also acted to perpetuate the fake, since American newspaper editors could not directly quote the U.S. Army as authorities for the statement that the "25,000 atrocities" were an invention.

But the newspapers could—and should—have discarded the "atrocities" story as a proven phony.

This they failed to do. The papers therefore stand indicted before the American people for wilful perjury and deliberate suppression of the facts—in an effort to rouse public hatred for the Korean people and to stir war sentiment.

McManus Exposes Lynch Vote Record

John T. McManus, American Labor Party candidate for Governor, yesterday appealed to "trade unionists, honest Democrats and rank and file members of the Liberal Party to defeat the dirty deal tie-up between Tammany and leadership of the Liberal Party and State CIO in trying to deliver your votes to Rep. Lynch for governor."

The ALP candidate termed Rep. Walter Lynch, Democratic hack, "deadly poison to every aim of labor and progressives."

ALP leaders said they were confident of having made inroads among the Liberal rank and file voters because of the Party's betrayal of labor and the cause of decent government in supporting Tammany's choice for Mayor, Ferdinand Pecora.

On Tuesday, the Queens ALP is holding a mass rally at the Jamaica Arena, with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, candidate for Senator; McManus, Paul Ross, Mayoralty choice, and Dr. Clementina Paolone, for Lieutenant-Governor, among the speakers.

McManus will be heard on Thursday over WMCA from 9:30 to 9:45 p.m.

McManus charged Lynch with a "voting record that gives him a top place in any roll-call of anti-labor, anti-progressive hatchet men."

LYNCH'S RECORD

McManus alleged that: Lynch joined Sen. Lehman, Gov. Dewey, Lt. Governor Hanley, and Acting Mayor Impellitteri in honoring the exiled Polish fascist and anti-Semite, General Anders, McManus declared.

Lynch voted to empower President Truman to freeze wages and to support his threat to draft railroad workers in 1946.

He double-crossed civil rights by voting for the Dixiecrat McConnell Bill to sidetrack effective FEPC legislation.

He voted to cite for contempt Willia mPatterson, outstanding Negro leader, thus approving the shameful action of Congressman

Lanham of Georgia who called Mr. Patterson a black S.O.B. during a Congressional committee hearing. Instead of demanding an apology from Congressman Lanham, Mr. Lynch voted to cite Mr. Patterson for contempt!

He voted \$150,000 to continue the discredited House Un-American Activities Committee in its undermining of the democratic rights of all Americans.

He voted a loan to fascist dictator Franco.

He voted to override the veto of the McCarran bill and to establish concentration camps for political dissenters.

He voted against repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

You Must Register This Week To Vote on Election Day

The battle to get out the vote in the New York State elections gets underway today. In New York City the polls will be open beginning today through Saturday for registration and enrollment in political parties. Upstate, the registration period will be next Friday and Saturday.

WHO REGISTERS: Every citizen over 21 who will have lived in the state a year, in the city four months and in his present election district on Election Day, Nov. 7.

WHERE DO YOU REGISTER: In the polling place near your home:

REGISTRATION HOURS: Monday through Friday from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.; Saturday, from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

WHO ENROLLS: All who wish to become members of an official political party and vote in the primaries of that party the following fall.

Get your friends, neighbors, shopmates, relatives to register and, if possible, enroll ALP. Go to the ALP club in your neighborhood to assist in getting out the vote.

DuBois Schedules Broadcasts

Dr. DuBois, American Labor Party candidate for U.S. Senate will make six radio broadcasts during the election campaign. The programs follow:

Monday, Oct. 9, WMCA, 9:30-9:45 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 19, WMCA, 9:30-9:45 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 22, WOR, 9:15-9:30 p.m. (State-wide broadcast with John T. McManus, ALP gubernatorial candidate.)

Thursday, Oct. 26, WMCA, 9:30-9:45 p.m. Friday, Nov. 3, WMCA, 9:30-9:45 p.m. Monday, Nov. 6, WMCA, 9:15-10:00 p.m. (Dr. Du-Bois, John T. McManus, Paul L. Ross, candidate for Mayor, and Dr. Clementine Paolone, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.)

Daily Worker

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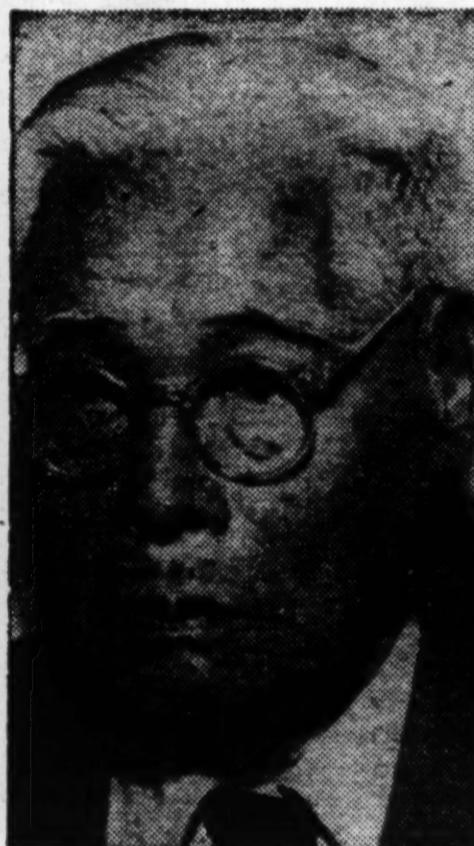
Daily Worker & The Worker \$3.75 \$6.75 \$12.00

The Worker \$1.50 \$2.50

Iran, USSR Setting Up 14,000 Archers to Hunt Michigan Deer

TEHRAN, Iran, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Iran has announced it is setting up a joint commission with the Soviet Union to settle eight border disputes.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 8 (UPI)—The State Conservation Department said today 14,000 persons have obtained licenses to hunt deer with bow and arrow in Michigan this fall.



Featured speakers at tonight's Spotlight-on-Asia meeting at Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St. The meeting is sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. Speakers are, left to right, Seek Hun Kimm, 82-year-old veteran of the Korean independence movement, and Maud Russell, executive director of the Committee. John T. McManus, ALP candidate for governor, will also speak.

Peril to City's Health Seen in War Program

Chemicals for New York's drinking water, medicines and serums for its hospitals, parts for its fire trucks are among the things the people of the city may have to do without as a result of the nation's war program, according to John Splain, Commissioner of Purchase.

Splain declared Saturday that he was "gravely concerned" over the priority the city will have when these materials and numerous others required to keep the city going fall short.

The Commissioner of Supply also stated that higher prices have hit the city already, and either more money will have to be appropriated or the city will have to cut down its services and its building programs. The city spends \$54,000,000 for the supplies to keep its plant going.

ralba, accountant, are among the hundreds seized and interned in North Africa." The committee has cabled several direct protests to the French government.

The Varsovie Hospital was founded by the French and Spanish resistance movements for the care and rehabilitation of Spanish Republican refugees.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is appealing to all organizations here to cable the French Premier, Rene Pleven, demanding the release of the Spanish Republicans, and to write the American State Department urging intervention in their behalf.

EAST SIDE ADMIRES BUSY FRANCES GOLDIN

By Michael Vary

The reaction among East Siders who come in contact with Frances Goldin is "I don't see how she does it." The "it" in that phrase pertains to a schedule of activity which would tire most any other TWO people.

Let me explain. Frances Goldin is currently running as the American Labor Party candidate for State Senate from the 18th Senatorial District which embraces the entire East Side from the Battery roughly up to 42nd Street. She is the mother of two wonderful girls, aged 2 and 4½.

She is the coordinator of the five East Side Consumer, Tenants and Welfare Councils, with her main activity in the First Avenue Tenants Council. She is also the secretary of the city-wide Tenants and Consumers Organization, a member of the UOPWA, the ALP, and the Parents Association at the Church of All Nations.

When I visited Mrs. Goldin at noon one day recently in her fourth floor walkup on 11 Street, she had already cleaned her house and was discussing tenants problems with a woman from the First Ave. Council. During the interview another woman arrived with a 6-week old baby, and a third woman, carrying a bundle of envelopes to be addressed, arrived shortly before I left.

BUSY AFTERNOON

The afternoon promised to be a busy one, with five meetings on the order of business. A large street meeting was scheduled for 7:30, a house meeting for 8:30 and the usual Tuesday night open house at the Tenants Council for 10 p.m.

In addition, Frances Goldin sews all her own clothes as well as her children's clothes. She sings and dances with the best of 'em. And her husband is as busy as she is.

Little wonder people say "I don't know how she does it."

"We're going to have an active campaign on the East Side," Mrs. Goldin said. She anticipates that the ALP will not only maintain its

vote, but has a good chance of registering a gain.

Mrs. Goldin explained that one of the main reasons why she accepted the nomination was the fact that she is sharing the ALP ticket with Paul Ross, one of her East Side neighbors. "His leadership in the tenants movement and his determined fight against discrimination at Stuyvesant Town has inspired all of us," she said.

Her own candidacy has attracted broad support because of her leadership in the rent struggles, the meat boycott of 1948, the anti-discrimination picketlines at the A & P, and now the campaign against rising milk prices. This campaign has already seen some successful demonstrations at the First Avenue City Market, and will see more picketlines and delegations to the Mayor.

"What do you do with the children while all this goes on?" I asked.

"Why, they come along and help hand out leaflets," she said, "and they love it."

MAGIC NAMES

The names of Marcantonio and DuBois are magic in the Negro, Puerto Rican and Italian communities on the East Side, Mrs. Goldin explained. "When we talk of the peace and economic program of the American Labor Party, and mention Marcantonio as living proof of that program, the response is nothing short of terrific."

The ALP's struggle for rent control and housing, and its campaign to stop police brutality against the Puerto Rican residents of the area, have made a deep impression in the community. Even on the lower East Side the sale of tickets for the Golden Gate rally for Dr. DuBois is moving briskly.

When I asked Mrs. Goldin "how she does it" she was stumped for an answer. "I never gave it much thought," she said. "I guess you have to consider this more important than anything else. That's how you get your energy. And besides, don't look under the bed—don't get scared."

Osman, Durkin, Henderson Head New Union of 85,000

Representatives of 80,000 Negro and white workers organized a new fighting union—the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers union—at an enthusiastic convention last Saturday. The merger unites the 35,000 warehouse and department store workers of the Distributive Workers Union with the 25,000 members of the Food and Tobacco Workers and the 20,000 men and women in the United Office and Professional Workers.

Delegates was evident, as expected in a merger of three unions each with a conspicuous record for struggle against discrimination.

Osman made a big point about the unity of Negroes and whites, and foreign born workers in the new union.

"Our members are strong because they are thoroughly united," he said in his report at an earlier session.

"There is no room for racial or religious prejudices amongst us. Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans, Italians—all sorts of minority groups are in our midst. All enjoy equal rights and opportunities. To protect any one of such groups our total membership is ever ready to spring into action. . . .

"Negroes particularly have demonstrated a devotion and courage that has won for them sincere ad-

miration from every active member."

Rank and file speakers held the floor much of the time at the convention.

Negro and white tobacco workers from Winston Salem, N. C.; Charleston, S. C., and other towns; fruit workers from California, soup cannery workers from Chicago; New York warehouse and department store workers, and many others spoke in turn.

All emphasized the new strength that they felt since they were united together.

Osman, Henderson, Durkin and other speakers warned that difficult struggles lay ahead. No miracles could be expected from the new organization, they said. But the merger strengthens the combined workers for the fights that they will be engaged in.

22,105 Rail Workers Injured In Accidents During 1949

Interstate Commerce Commission reports on railroad accidents last year reveal that 403 rail workers were killed and 22,105 were injured while on the job.

Accidents while "coupling or uncoupling" cars killed 19 men. Another 19 were killed while "getting on or off cars or locomotives."

The big job of organizers is to keep close to the rank and file all the time, he continued. With the active and understanding participation of the rank and file the union was bound to make gains, and those gains will gather momentum.

Reporters have seldom seen such a high percentage of women among convention delegates. A strong spirit of good fellowship between the white and Negro del-

tracks were laid has placed profits over human safety. Every safety device—the air brake, the automatic coupler, automatic block signals, other safeguards for worker and public—all have been placed in service over the bitter protests of management. . . .

"Today many hundreds are killed and injured every year because of the unreasonably long trains with their vicious slack action and the close clearances which the carriers are slow to correct. The railroads' record is

"Railroad management since the bloody."

2 Dangers in Fight on McCarran Law

By Phil Frankfeld

(Chairman, Communist Party of Maryland and District of Columbia)

When the McCarran-Wood-Kilgore bill was made law on Saturday, Sept. 23, two great dangers immediately manifested themselves in the country.

One was the danger of development of defeatist and pessimistic moods that "all is lost," that "fascism has already triumphed in America" and that "nothing more can be done." The National Committee of the Communist Party immediately noted this danger, and issued the sharpest kind of warning against it in the fighting, militant statement of William Z. Foster, Gus Hall, Henry Winston and John Williamson. The National Committee of our Party answered these fears most categorically when it stated: "No, all is not lost. No, fascism has not come to power. On the contrary, the struggle to defend the Bill of Rights has entered a new stage. It will go on. And it can be won."

The forces of American reaction are seeking to generate a spirit of mass fear and intimidation amongst the working class, Negro people and people generally which will result in paralysis and weaken the will and determination of the people to fight back—particularly the most advanced and progressive sections of the Negro and white working-class movement.

American imperialism, which spawned the McCarran-Wood bill, is resolved in crushing any and all opposition to its program of world war and world conquest, to its policy of enslaving the peoples and nations of the world to the yoke

of Wall Street and to crush the ever rising people's revolutionary movements in Asia and Africa. To achieve this end, Wall Street imperialism needs to implement its foreign policy of war and aggression by a domestic policy of reaction and fascism in order to maintain a "pacified and fear-stricken" people at home who will be forced, willy-nilly, to go along and support the war aims of the American ruling class.

The national committee of the Communist Party in its clarion call

(Continued on page 8)

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Around the Globe

By
Joseph
Starobin

Gus Hall Speaks For World Peace

ONE OF THE THINGS that we all feel so necessary these days is a sober estimate of the changing situation, within the framework of our basic perspectives. Estimates change, as they should with changing events. Perspectives are long-term. And one of the problems in all politics is how to adhere to a perspective firmly, while maintaining as clear and factually-based estimate of the short-term outlook as possible.

I can't think of a more rewarding and stimulating refresher on these questions than Gus Hall's report to the Sept. 19 National Committee meeting of the Communist Party, which is worth reading and rereading in the November Political Affairs.

George Morris dealt with Hall's economic analysis on this page last week, and there is room for discussing much more of Hall's report: such as his challenging proposals for a renewed and winning fight against Jim Crow in the armed forces, in the shops and everywhere else; or his emphasis on the importance of the fight of the youth and the women for peace; or his remarks on the basic importance of united front activity in the present and future conditions of greater capitalist persecution of our movement.

WHAT WILL BE FOUND of particular value in this moment is Hall's view of the development of the Korean peoples liberation struggle.

In the last few days, one commentator after another has been compelled to admit that the Korean war is not over, that guerrilla and large-scale fighting in the North is very much in the cards. This was indicated, last week, by China's Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai, and by the Chinese People's Radio.

But back on Sept. 19—a few days after the Inchon landing—our national secretary, Gus Hall, was saying: "In spite of what has happened in the last few days in Korea, it does not seem to me that the end of the war is in sight."

A few sentences further, after reviewing the enormous preparations of the Pentagon for the Korean offensive, Hall repeats: "Despite this greatly increased army of force, unless the unforeseen happens, the imperialist forces are in for a long, protracted and costly war. Such a protracted war is no longer unusual in the national liberation struggles of Asia and the Far East."

Gus Hall then deals—as a matter of basic perspective with the danger of war, that is, general anti-Soviet war, and says: "It is not difficult to see that this danger has greatly increased. As U. S. imperialism suffers setbacks, as the resistance of the peace camp builds up and stiffens, and as the difficulties of the imperialist war camp at home and abroad pile up, the moods of desperation increase in the ranks and the ruling class." And all this spells a "clear and present" danger.

HE THEN DISCUSSES the differences within the ruling class, remembering that "these differences are, however, all within the framework of common agreement on full support of the war drive." And among these are the differences of which on "what section of the world should be the Number One Spot—Asia or Europe."

"In spite of the present concentration on the Pacific, dominant sections of the ruling class still feel that Europe must be enslaved first and is therefore the most important front of the drive to enslave the whole world."

Hall then hits out at "some dangerously fatalistic ideas about the inevitability of World War III" and emphasizes, as a matter of basic perspective, that "while the danger of war has grown more intense, our central outlook continues to be based on the conviction that we can still stop the war from spreading." He reaffirms both the necessity and possibility of blocking a general world-wide American-Soviet war.

And in his summary of the main issues on which the American Communists campaign—alongside of all those who want to save the country from disaster—Hall places first:

"Peace, and specifically the banning of the atomic bombs; recognition by the U. S. government and admission of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations; mediation in Korea; saving the United Nations, and preventing World War III."

VIRGIL



By Lem Kleis

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

How Many Dailies Have You, Mr. Hollander?

LOUIS HOLLANDER took refuge, as most rightwing labor leaders do these days, in a Soviet-baiting harangue when a delegate to the New York State CIO convention asserted that Rep. Vito Marcantonio has a 100 percent pro-labor record.

Hollander simply called Marcantonio a "Kremlin agent" and swung off into a tirade against the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, he cried, no opposition press was allowed. Why, he said, doesn't the USSR let the U. S. publish one or two papers in Russia. He even felt certain that the CIO would be very willing to finance such a paper.

He then turned to the press table where I was sitting, and said "we let them publish a daily paper here. Their correspondent is sitting here. We are glad to have him here."

Aside from Mr. Hollander's insulting remarks, calling me a foreign agent and labeling the Daily Worker a Soviet publication, which need not be dignified with an answer, Mr. Hollander did raise a point that should be very interesting to our labor movement.

HOW MUCH of a press does he or any of our 15,000,000 trade unionists have in this country? The sad truth is that since farther back than the oldest among us can remember, trade unions have adopted resolutions for a daily labor paper in this country. But nothing has come out of them. Meanwhile, the cost of venturing into competition with any one of the major newspapers in the country has climbed to the level of millions.

Labor leaders like Hollander can break into the existing papers occasionally. But they break in with only the sort of stuff that runs along with the basic interests of the capitalist class as a whole and of the publishers in particular. Let even a rabid-redbaiter like Hollander do something or sound off in unorthodox fashion and he, too, would get blasted and redbaited.

The tradition among trade unionists in general in this country is that the newspapers are their enemies. The fact that this denial of freedom of the press to labor takes place through the news and radio monopoly system, and that it is covered up with constant demagogic boastfulness of our constitutional guarantees, does not make this denial any more palatable to workers.

Before Hollander ventures with a CIO paper in the Soviet Union, let the CIO demonstrate that it is able to have and maintain one daily paper in these United States.

THE PLAIN FACT is this: There are only two labor dailies in the United States—the Daily Worker and the similar West Coast paper, the Peoples World. Only the leftwing forces have been able to rally the loyal support, the will, and the nickels and dimes from tens of thousands of friends to maintain a paper like the Daily Worker, uninterruptedly since 1924 and the Peoples World for more than a decade. Our worst enemies are bewildered by this and have often acknowledged that these two papers are miracles in face of the odds. As Heywood Broun, founder of the American Newspaper Guild, said shortly before he died, "the Daily Worker has become part of the American tradition."

As for the Soviet Union's stand, Hollander might have noted that the United States government publishes the magazine "America" in the USSR with a circulation of 50,000. The British also published a magazine. The fact is that far more American printed matter comes into the USSR than we get from it.

Hollander's actual complaint is that capitalists and landowners who'd like a return to the old Russia, don't have papers in the USSR. But those animals are extinct in the Soviet Union. No one yearns for a capitalist paper there. Can Hollander point to any such demand?

What is really important for an American worker is this: the entire USSR press is what we would call a press for workers and working farmers. Many of the unions, like that of the railroad workers, have their own dailies with circulations equal to major dailies here. Many factories have their own trade union DAILIES. In the USSR they guarantee freedom of the press only to those who perform something useful in society, and they make no bones about it, whether people like Hollander like it or not.

COMING: 100 Years Intervention in China . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
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KOREAN ATROCITY

by Ellis



To Drug Our Consciences

AN ATROCITY FRAUD is being committed against the intelligence of the American people, against the safety of our country and against the people of Korea.

That fraud is the headlined yarn about "25,000 atrocities committed by North Koreans."

Every editor in America who printed that yarn knows that it is a fraud. All editors were memoed to that effect. The details of that memo are "off the record."

That is why this paper cannot give more details. But there isn't an editor or a newspaperman in Korea who doesn't KNOW THAT THIS ATROCITY STORY IS A FAKE. Yet it has been drummed into the mind of the country for the past 48 hours as a truth justifying the crimes that are being now committed against peace negotiations, against the independence of Korea and against the American public which must pay for this expansionist policy.

THE FORCES UNDER MacARTHUR say they have found mass graves of women and children. We don't doubt this part of the story. When the biggest and most modern jet planes and bombers roamed the Korean skies UNOPPOSED, and dropped enormous loads of bombs in towns, villages and farms, did anyone expect that we would not find the mutilated and bloody bodies of women and children down below where the bombs fell?

Well might the financier and well-known conservative, James Warburg, write in his latest book:

"We who once shuddered at the Kaiser's sinking of the Lusitania, who later clenched our fists in helpless rage over the Nazi bombing of Warsaw, Rotterdam and London—we, of all people, have become the leading exponents of 'strategic bombing'—that carefully impersonal term for the MASS MURDER OF INNOCENT NON-COMBATANTS."

TO DRUG OUR CONSCIENCES, we now slander the people we have destroyed so scientifically from the air.

Goebbels ordered the massacre of thousands of Polish officers and soldiers in Katyn Forest; then he turned around and called on the "civilized world"—meaning the capitalist states—to help him in his "crusade against communism." His trick didn't work at that time; it is being used now, however, by his new imitators in the fascist "crusade against communism."

We say that this fake atrocity has been dished up to cloak the horrible pogrom let loose by the Rhee storm trooper police against the workers and peasants who oppose the Rhee dictatorship. Margaret Higgins, Herald Tribune correspondent, discreetly hinted last week at this massacre in occupied Seoul, the brutality of which caused the Marines to intervene, she claims.

We say that this atrocity propaganda has been dished up to confuse the public here at home, which must not be allowed to think about peace in Korea, which must not be allowed to understand why Washington spurns all proposals in the UN for a peaceful election arranged by North and South Korean officials after a cease-fire order.

THE WORLD HAS WATCHED over the weekend the way in which Washington railroaded through the UN General Assembly the resolutions calmly turning all of Korea over to Gen. MacArthur as an addition to his present Japanese possession, to do with as he wishes. The world has well understood the meaning of this automatic "majority" in the General Assembly which trembles lest it lose the dollars on which its socially bankrupt regimes depend back home.

The world has understood what lies behind India's refusal to sit as window-dressing on the MacArthur puppet "commission" in Korea. All of Asia seethes with hatred and anger at this new MacArthur imperialism which seeks to replace the Tojo-Hirohito and British "white man's burden" slave masters.

Let us not make any mistake about these decisions cloaked in such noble verbiage—they commit America to endless colonial wars against hundreds of millions of colored men and women who know that their hour of freedom has struck, and who will die to defend that belief.

As We See It

What Stalin Said

To Stassen in 1947

By Rob F. Hall WASHINGTON.



WHATEVER GOOD or ill flows from Harold Stassen's press conference Wednesday, it registered one positive result. It recalled the interview between Stassen and Joseph Stalin in Moscow on April 9, 1947. Although this perennial Republican presidential aspirant learned little from that conversation, the American people, by a fresh perusal of Stalin's remarks, may achieve a clearer understanding of the Soviet government's determination to maintain peace.

It should be remembered that even before Stassen reached Moscow, President Truman and his aides were cooking up that noisome brew which was to be known as the Truman Doctrine. In session at Moscow was the conference of the foreign ministers from which little emerged except the Truman Administration's determination to keep Germany divided, to prevent an Austrian treaty and to deprive the Soviet Union of the German reparations so important to rehabilitating war devastation.

General Marshall, then Secretary of State also had a discussion with Stalin in which the Soviet premier expressed confidence that the great powers would ultimately reach agreement. Marshall twisted this into a Soviet tactic of "wearing us out," of trying to establish "peace by exhaustion." With that distortion he took to the radio on his return to the U. S.

The Truman Administration's determination to pursue its own imperial course, abandoning Big Four unity, was already a settled matter in Washington. A few days later, on May 8, the then Under-secretary Acheson delivered his Cleveland, Miss., address in which he announced the policy of pushing ahead alone with the reconstruction of Germany and Japan, "those two great workshops of Europe and Asia."

THE HOSTILE ATTITUDE and intentions of the American leaders were undoubtedly thoroughly appreciated by Stalin. Nevertheless he received Stassen graciously and engaged in an exchange of views which lasted for an hour and 20 minutes. It is a popular theory among anti-Soviet commentators that Stalin and the Soviet leaders engage in such discussions as a "propaganda" means of reaching world opinion.

If so, Stalin's aim was highly laudable. His remarks, read then and reread now, bear witness to

the deep desire for peace on the part of the Soviet government.

Stassen, with something of a chip on his shoulder, immediately demanded whether the U. S. and the USSR, with their different economic systems, could "exist together in the same modern world in harmony with each other."

"Of course they can," Stalin returned. "If during the war they could cooperate, why can't they today in peace? Given the wish to cooperate, of course."

STASSEN with that political illiteracy so characteristic of modern capitalist "statesmen" insisted that Stalin had once spoken of the impossibility of capitalist cooperation.

"It is not possible that I said the two economic systems could not cooperate," replied Stalin, pointing out that the opposite view had been voiced by Lenin and that the present Soviet leaders adhered to Lenin's view.

Stassen said he had in mind a speech by Stalin at the 18th Party Congress in which he had referred to capitalist encirclement.

Stalin repeated that it was impossible that at any Party Congress could he have said that cooperation between the two systems was impossible.

"I did say there existed capitalist encirclement and danger of attack on the USSR. If one party does not wish to cooperate, then that means that there exists a threat of attack."

Germany did not wish to cooperate with the USSR and subsequently attacked, he said, but despite the difference in economic systems, there could have been cooperation.

"It is necessary to make a distinction between the possibility of cooperating, and the wish to cooperate. The possibility of cooperation always exists but there is not always present the wish to cooperate. If one party does not wish to cooperate, then the result will be conflict, war," Stalin said.

"It must be mutual," said Stassen.
"Yes," replied Stalin. "I want

to bear testimony to the fact that Russia wants to cooperate."

Stassen protested at the allusion to Germany, insisting on the "great difference" between Germany and the U. S. in 1941.

"There was a difference in government, but no difference in the economic systems," Stalin pointed out.

Stassen disagreed and proceeded to give his ideas on state monopoly, free capital, Marx and Engels and similar subjects, denying in passing that the U. S. was imperialist.

"LET US NOT criticize mutually our systems," said Stalin. "Everyone has the right to follow the system he wants to maintain. Which is better will be determined by history. We should respect the systems chosen by the people and whether (your) system is good or bad is the business of the American people. To cooperate, one does not need the same systems."

"Some people called the Soviet system totalitarian. Our people call the American system monopoly capitalism. If we start calling each other names . . . it will lead to no cooperation. We must start from the historical fact that there are two systems approved by the people. Only on that basis is cooperation possible."

Thus Stalin was expressing the Soviet conviction that peaceful co-existence of socialism and capitalism is possible, desirable and necessary.

Today, while the U. S. is waging an unjust war against the Korean people, establishing military bases around the borders of the USSR and China, spending billions to arm this country and its satellites for an anti-Soviet war, the quiet, calm, pacific words of Joseph Stalin ought to be heard.



Mexicans Assail Jailing in France Of Franco's Foes

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8.—The U. S. State Department was branded as the chief instigator of the persecution of Spanish republican refugees in France at a packed meeting of Mexican workers and intellectuals, held in the hall of the Telephone Workers' Union.

Chairman of the presidium of the meeting was Judge Albert Bremauntz of the Superior Tribunal of Justice. The speakers were Luis Sanchez Ponton, former Mexican Minister of Education and ambassador to Moscow; Salvador M. Camiz, president of the Confederation of Young Mexicans; Agustin Guzman, general secretary of the General Union of Workers and Peasants of Mexico; Jose Mancisidor, novelist and president of the Federation of Organizations for Aid to the Spanish Republic; Manuel Terrazas, editor of "La Voz de Mexico," who spoke in the name of the Mexican Communist Party; Luis G. Vazquez, leader of the Miners' and Metal Workers' Union; Prof. Paula Gomez Alonso of the National University; and Ricardo Castellote, Spanish republican refugee.

Besides these the presidium included General Heriberto Jara, former Secretary of the Navy and vice-president of the Mexican Committee for Peace; Estela Jimenez, general secretary of the National Coalition of Revolutionary Women; Wenceslau Rosas, former Under-Secretary of Education in the Spanish republican government, now general secretary of the Spanish Republican Commission for the Defense of Peace; Prof. Cesar Godoy, former Communist deputy in Chile, now a political refugee, and Dr. Carlos Noble, general secretary of the Mexican Committee for Peace.

PUPPETS OF U. S.

Especially moving was the speech of the blind Spanish republican refugee, Castellote. "Washington gave the orders," he said, "and Paris carried them out." He denounced the policy of American imperialist penetration in Spain and declared: "The Spanish people will not be converted into cheap cannon-fodder in the service of the Wall Street barbarians who seek world domination." He expressed his conviction that despite all the efforts of Washington and its henchmen in other countries, the cause of Spanish democracy would triumph.

At the side of the Spanish people stands the great Soviet Union and the people's democracies," he said. "At their side stands the people of France, who oppose the aid

which their government gives to Franco's bandit gang. At their side stands the great North American people, the people of Foster and Fast. The battle for the Spanish republic and for our independence continues. Our cause is unconquerable."

Mancisidor charged that the French government is negotiating with Franco to bring Spain into the North Atlantic war pact. "The Spanish Communists being persecuted in France," he said, "are in the front ranks of the fight for peace."

Terrazas linked the attacks on the Spanish refugees in France with "the repressions against the democratic and peace movement in the United States." Several speakers also cited the brutal U.S. aggression against Korea and the \$62,500,000 loan voted by Congress to Franco as two aspects of war policy that is behind the persecutions in France.

A delegation was chosen to present a protest statement to the French ambassador in the name of the meeting and of the Mexican people, who have provided asylum for thousands of Franco's victims.

Dr. Paolone Hits Korea Move

Alarm at the penetration of Gen. MacArthur's troops beyond the 38th parallel in Korea was voiced on Friday by Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, chairman of American Women for Peace.

"A bitter and prolonged war" is threatened by this action, she warned, urging instead "an immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops" to enable free elections to take place.

Dr. Paolone is candidate for lieutenant-governor on the American Labor Party line.

Her statement was embodied in messages to President Truman and to Mr. Nasrollah Entekam, president of the Central Assembly of the United Nations. Meanwhile, peace committee throughout the nation has begun a campaign of letters, telegrams, and delegations to the United Nations protesting the crossing the 38 Parallel, Dr. Paolone announced.

2 DANGERS IN FIGHT ON McCARRAN LAW

(Continued from Page 5)
fort and struggle of the people today.

100,000 PROTESTS

This fact can already be proven by life itself.

1. According to the Washington Bureau staff of the Daily Worker, over 100,000 telegrams and messages were received over the last weekend. This represented the beginnings of a real groundswell of popular indignation against the McCarran-Wood bill. It came too late to be truly effective in forcing the upholding of the veto—but it came nonetheless. It came without President Truman's help because, unlike President Roosevelt, Truman did not appeal to the people. He did not want the people to act in a decisive manner—because if they had and were successful, then the idea would be strongly implanted in their minds that his Korean War could likewise be rejected by decisive action of the American people.

The 100,000 wires and messages did not come as a result of Green or Murray appealing to the rank and file of Labor to act against the 1950 version of the Alien and Sedition laws. The very fact that 100,000 telegrams were received in such short notice was serving notice on the ruling class that it would not be able to start its mass raids and arrests under the provisions of the McCarran law.

2. The startling victory won by the members of the National Committee when—of all people—Justice Jackson upheld their appeal to continue bail until the U. S. Supreme Court could rule on the framed-Foley Square conviction.

Justice Jackson reflected not only home pressures, but, above all, the powerful pressures of world public opinion, which is and has a vital bearing on all of the plans of world conquest being made by Wall Street. Truman noted this in his veto message as well, but only in passing. Justice Jackson, having actively participated in the Nuremberg trials of the Nazi war criminals, realized the importance of world public opinion, more so than either the fire-eating Congressmen and Senators or Truman himself. Moreover, the campaign at home of mass pressure to grant the bail appeal of the National Committee members played an important role as well.

Thus, implementing the fighting Appeal of the National Committee that the struggle can be won and the McCarran-Wood law repealed and nullified, the ruling of Justice Jackson represents a great victory for the camp of peace, progress and democracy in America and that victory proves that in addition to the mass movements at home the American people have powerful Allies in the world in its struggle to defeat reaction at home.

Therefore those progressives and leftwingers who had already brushed out little cells for themselves, or began wringing their hands in despair and figuring how

soon we would all be in concentration camps, must take heed and heart and start fighting harder than ever before—going to the masses of people, Negro and white—and organizing, educating and moving them into battle against reaction on the basis of their immediate economic and political needs.

COMPLACENCY

The second great danger is that of complacency. A theory—or better yet, wishful thinking—has seized some liberal and progressive circles. They engage in incantations, and repeat like a magic formula: "Nothing has really happened with the passage of the McCarran-Wood bill. Nothing will really happen for two to four years. The law is unworkable." Some writers in the Daily Compass believe this nonsense. Were it to remain in the Compass, it would not be serious at all. But these sewers of "liberal" thinking spill over into the ranks of the Party and progressive movement—and there can do much harm.

Truman started off this chain of "thinking" in his veto message. Then somebody was supposed to whisper to somebody else that the Administration or Justice Department found whole sections of the law untenable, unworkable and impractical. Then consciously illusions began to be fostered that the "law could not work for two to four years."

This kind of thinking is most dangerous because it likewise disarms and paralyzes the progressive, Negro and labor movements from going out to rally the people to nullify, defeat and repeal this fascist-like law now on the statute books of the land.

It minimizes the significance of the McCarran-Wood law, which

establishes the blueprint and framework for a total police state in the U.S.A. It tends to blur over the relationship between Truman's foreign policy of aggression and war and its domestic counterpart of reaction and fascism, which found concrete expression in the McCarran law.

This kind of "thinking" is typical of the petty-bourgeois liberal whose greatest pastime is hiding his head in the sand and refusing to realize the political realities of life. He refuses to contemplate anything which may disturb the ease and comforts of his middleclass existence. He is the eternal "optimist"—who never does anything to justify his optimistic inclinations.

This is all right for the Compass reader mentality, but it becomes most dangerous if it becomes the basis for thinking of any Marxist, or progressive fighter in America.

This does not mean that obstacles do not exist in the path of execution of the McCarran law, legal and otherwise. But to place one's hope—and one's perspective—on such slender reeds means to destroy the building of any mass movement of struggle in advance. It means to place reliance on technicalities, legal loopholes and the "goodwill" of the Truman Administration, which unleashed the war against Korea and which generated the political climate of reaction at home which gave birth and made possible the passage of the McCarran law.

Whether the McCarran law will be put into operation in two months or two years—or not at all—depends on one single factor alone: the determination and struggles of the American workingclass, Negro people and their allies to nullify and force the repeal of that law. The fight has only begun. And that fight can end in victory!

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—(signed) B.G.

MASSES & MAINSTREAM

OCTOBER CONTENTS

Our Time, by Samuel Sillen; *To Nazim Hikmet* (poem), by Howard Fast; *Trust the People!*, by Vito Marcantonio; *Maria* (story), by Martha Dodd; *Korea and Liberalism*, by Herbert Aptheker; *Florence* (one-act drama), by Alice Childress; *Roots of Hollywood's Racism*, by V. J. Jerome; *Right Face*; *In the Golden Land*, by Joseph North; *Screen for Conquest*, by Margaret Malitz; *A Day in the Life of* (story), by A. E. Shandeling; *Literature and People's Democracy*, Part II, by Joseph Revai; *Drawings by Pieter Birn*.

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HOMER will be discussed by Dr. Annette Rubinstein on Great Masters of World Literature at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 8:30 p.m. Subs. \$1.

Tomorrow Manhattan

TUESDAY MORNING: The War Economy will be discussed by George Squier on the special Tuesday morning lectures at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 10:45 a.m. Subs. \$1. Special care is provided for the children of parents attending these lectures.

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CHINESE DANCES

City Hall Intrigue Splits AFL, CIO Bureaucrats

Unhampered by principle, New York's labor bureaucracy is going in several different directions in the current mayoralty race. The much-vaunted AFL-CIO unity has been shivered into splinters.

The AFL has formally declared for Vincent Impellitteri, the "Experience Party" candidate, and the CIO officially is for Democratic nominee Ferdinand Pecora. But within each body, there are sizeable defections.

Most recent of these is formation of a labor committee for Ed Corsi, GOP nominee, by 40 AFL leaders from a variety of organizations. Heading the committee

is Charles McNally of the printing trades. Officials of the Teamsters, Shoe Service Union and Building Service Employees are officers of committee.

These officers assailed Pecora for having issued an injunction, as Supreme Court Judge, against picketing of hospital workers before New York Hospital in 1945. They hit Impellitteri because, as acting mayor, he called out the police in a bloody attack on the famous Wall Street strike a few years ago.

The committee neglected, of course, to mention that Corsi was Governor Dewey's Labor Com-

misioner when the notorious anti-labor Condon-Wadlin Law was passed.

The AFL Council's endorsement of Impellitteri was hit from another direction when Herman Gelber, of Motion Picture Operators Local 302, announced he was backing Pecora. The Tammany candidate also had the support of David Dubinsky and his Liberal Party gang, which includes the International Ladies Garment Workers Union officialdom, as well as several other AFL groups.

In the CIO, the Utility Workers Union and several other groups have come out for Impellitteri,

while Corsi is also known to have some support from CIO officials.

These numerous splits within the right-wing labor bureaucracy are due chiefly to the fact that there are no really principled issues separating the three major party candidates. All three have declared flatly they are for Murphy for Police Commissioner, for atom bomb shelters and against Communism, hardly a program to inspire genuine labor backing.

The sole principled difference is between these three and Paul Ross, American Labor Party nominee, who alone among the candidates is distinguished for struggle for civil rights, needs of the work-

ing people as consumers and tenants, against high living costs etc.

Ross heads the New York City Tenants and Consumers Council and the Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. He resigned as Administrative Secretary to Mayor O'Dwyer because he opposed the fare increase, as well as the manner in which city rent control was administered.

Ross has the backing of a powerful group of independent unions which is for him because of his record; and because of his program of peace instead of atom bomb war preparations, of civil liberty instead of the Communist-hunting which is the path to fascism.

JEWISH FARM WORKERS OF BIROBIDJAN TOP QUOTAS

MOSCOW, Oct. 8. — Jewish workers at the collective farms, tractor stations and state farms of the Autonomous Territory of Birobidjan have informed Premier Joseph Stalin that they have completed and overfulfilled their quotas.

The storage of grain, wheat and seed has been completed, their communication reported, and the delivery of grain for payments to

the machine tractor stations is being carried out.

The communication was sent by P. Simonoff, secretary of the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Jewish Autonomous Territory; L. Benkowitch, chairman of the executive committee of the Soviet of Workers-Deputies of the Jewish Autonomous Territory, and P. Kashevsky, supervisor of the Supply Ministry for the Territory.

Hotel Union

(Continued from Page 2) revealing the tie-up between the trusteeship and the Rubin forces. The leaflet cited a statement made to the AFL Trade Union Courier by David Herman, lookout man for Rubin, to the effect that "... if we could have won there wouldn't be a trustee." In the same interview, Rubin, according to the Courier, said the following:

"Discussing the new state of affairs, Rubin reflected triumphantly that it was a 'relief' and completely in accord with his desires."

The leaflet which aroused the ire of the Ross-Rubin combine warned the membership against the loss of all the gains that it had won over years of struggle. It also alerted them to the danger that the industrial union structure may be destroyed and the membership parceled out to various craft unions in the city. "All these rotten plans of these forces," the leaflet charged, "are being pushed under the smokescreen of what they like to call 'the Communist line.'

OTHERS FIRED

The suspensions of the 13 local union officers were accompanied by the arbitrary dismissal of Sam Kramberg, labor chief of the union and pioneer in the organization of the hotel, restaurant and cafeteria workers in the city; Nat Gross, office manager, and a number of clerical workers.

The 13 suspended, in addition to Cody, include Collins, vice-president of the dining room department who took a leading part in the organization of the Waldorf-Astoria with its 2,100 employees; George Kyriages, vice-president of the club department, and Lee Cadea, vice-president of the administrative department. Among the business agents suspended were the most active and popular in the shops.

Cody, one of the founders of Local 6, was for five years secretary-treasurer of the union and president from 1948-50. In the last local election, when he was elected general organizer, he polled the highest vote of all the elected officers.

State CIO

(Continued from Page 2) its support to James G. Donovan, Tammany hack opposing Rep. Vito Marcantonio. Much time was spent in denouncing Marcantonio — whose fight against this "worst blow to our democratic way of life" was staunchest in all Congress.

Philip Murray, CIO head, in his speech Friday, indicated the steel corporations are showing a stiff front against the union's demands for a wage increase. He said he hoped a peaceful settlement would be reached before Dec. 31. This apparently spiced finish to hopes of steel workers for a raise before that deadline, as had been forced in other industries.

Potofsky attacked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as the candidate of the Chase National Bank. He said the bank's head, Winthrop Aldridge, led the move to return Dewey to gubernatorial candidacy and to shift Lieut. Governor Joseph Hanley, whom he called a "nonentity" to the GOP Senatorial candidacy.

A foreign policy resolution, approved without discussion, went down the whole pro-war line of the Truman Administration and asked for greater use of labor leaders to put over the policy abroad.

"Striped pants diplomacy is incapable of understanding the new forces at work in the world today and coping with the problems which now face us," says the resolution.

Louis Hollander, state CIO president, commented on the fact that the convention was almost entirely a platform affair. Hollander said discussion was really unnecessary.

Past discussion, he said, was only "shadow boxing" with Communists, and he expressed pleasure over the absence of leftwing opposition.

Thus he indicated that the reason they got rid of the leftwing was that they wanted no challenge to their dictatorial policies.

Denazification Is Failure

Asbury Park. He charged that the program failed despite our declared policy contained in the Yalta and Potsdam agreements."

The Germans, he said, don't take American teachings of democracy seriously when they see the U.S. Congress refusing to "enact the FEPC and anti-lynching bill."

Unionists Fight SteelCartel Plan From W. Europe

PARIS, Oct. 8 (ALN). — An international conference of mining and metalworking union representatives held here Sept. 22-24 has issued a call to workers in seven countries to demonstrate on Nov. 15 against the Schuman plan, the proposed pooling for Western Europe's steel and coal resources that has already had adverse effects on the working people. The conference was called by the mining and steelworking trade departments of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Prior to the international meeting, national sessions to discuss the Schuman plan had been held in several of the seven affected countries. One week earlier a national conference of interested French unionists brought out 500 delegates from all mining and metalworking centers of the country. The WFTU conference was attended by 100 delegates from Britain, Italy, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Saar (French occupied) region of Germany, which has an independent labor movement.

Conference speakers underlined the fact that although final agreement on the Schuman plan has not yet been reached at top government levels, economic preparations for the coal-steel pool are well under way. In a number of regions they pointed out, mines considered inefficient or marginal producers have been closed down, and no jobs provided for the stranded miners. Some 70,000 French miners have been laid off in this way. It is calculated by the French Federation of Labor (CGT), the major French labor federation.

SHUTDOWNS IN ITALY

Italian speakers showed that the underdeveloped steel industry of northern Italy is already seeing some shutdowns, were as in certain mills and fabricating plants, hours are being lengthened and work is being speeded up as never before. Since the heart of Western European steel production is in the German Ruhr, conference speakers declared, industry in the other countries would be considered as "feeders" under the pool plan, to be used if needed and to be shutdown when orders are low.

Many speakers emphasized that steel and coal kings of the Ruhr, as reactionary as ever, would dominate the pool. Wages in the feeder French, Belgian and other outside industries would be forced down to the German level. Production would be primarily for arming the western world against the Soviet Union. Thus, they argued, the pool offers Western Europe the instability of a war economy to the workers, and helps ready their governments for a war which would bring disaster to the continent.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

1,211 Casualties in Korea Listed; Highest Total Issued

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UP). — A new list identifying 1,211 casualties in Korea—the largest single list yet issued—was released by the Defense Department today.

No previous list had exceeded 900 casualties, and it was presumed the new list reflects the great offensive sparked by the Inchon landings Sept. 15.

The list, 118th to be issued, named:

Killed—Army 144; Navy 3; Marine Corps 72; Air Force none. Total 219.

Mortally wounded—Army 24;

Navy none; Marine Corps six; Air Force none. Total 30.

Wounded—Army 689; Navy 7; Marine Corps 145; Air Force none. Total 841.

Injured—Army 48; others none. Total 48.

Missing—Army 63; Navy none; Marine Corps six; Air Force four. Total 73.

The list also gave the names of 12 Army men now officially known to be prisoners of war. It also identified two casualties who have recovered and returned to duty.

2 Rounds Won

(Continued from Page 3) from his position by the Pacific Far East Lines.

McLane was the center of a labor dispute last year when he was arbitrarily dismissed by the company for alleged incompetence. He was reinstated to his position at that time when it was established that the company's allegations were false and he had been discharged for union activity. The Pacific Far East Line was forced to pay him full pay, overtime and bonus for the time he was off the vessel. When the blacklisting program went into effect, the company, under the guise of patriotism, again discharged McLane. The union was able to completely expose the phony blacklisting of McLane for union activity and was notified yesterday that he will be reinstated again to his job on the arrival of the vessel.

In the other case, the combination of the Commandant of the 13th Naval District in Seattle and the Alaska Steamship Co. were dealt a blow in their attempted union-busting campaign.

Farley Sees Pope; On Way to Madrid

CASTELGANDOLFO, Oct. 8 (UP). — James A. Farley, former U.S. Postmaster General, and Mrs. Farley today were received in private audience by Pope Pius XII at the Pope's summer residence here. Farley, who is chairman of the board of the Coca Cola Export Corp., will leave tomorrow for Madrid.

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IMPRESSIONS OF VIET NAM

By Leo Figueres
Editor-in-chief of "L'Avant-Garde," Paris

PARIS.

After a trip by lorry through the southern provinces of China, I reached the border of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. Almost the entire border is controlled by Democratic Army units, only some half-dozen centers being held by the French. These centers are widely scattered, in some cases even hundreds of kilometers apart. Their garrisons, entirely isolated, can be supplied only by air, as all the surrounding territory is in the hands of Viet-Nam units.

Over the border outposts waves the Viet-Nam national flag: red field, with a big yellow star in the center. It was at one of these outposts that we were later to encounter at every turn: "Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam—Independence—Liberty—Happiness."

The border crossed, we made our way southward, covering hundreds of kilometers, now on horseback, now on foot.

The first thing that impressed us in the liberated districts was the universal order and tranquility. I was able to travel freely and without alarm, in any direction, at any hour of the day or night. The only hindrance were the raids of French aircraft, which from time to time compelled us to seek shelter in bamboo thickets.

I could not help but recall the hypocrisy of the French authorities, their affirmation that the troops sent to Viet-Nam are designed "to restore order." Order reigns—precisely where there are no colonialist troops.

We stopped at a little village to rest our horses and refresh ourselves. In a little roadside inn we were served delicious Chinese soup, at the cost of only a few dongs (the new monetary unit established by the democratic government).

WHAT PEASANTS SAY

After lunch, I had a talk with some peasants, who had taken shelter at the inn from a sudden shower of rain.

"Having a hard time?" I asked. "Have to put up with hunger?"

"No," they replied. "We have to husband our food, of course. But we're working all the time, ploughing up virgin soil. . . .

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WJZ — 770 kc. WNEW — 1120 kc. WQXR — 1500 kc.
WNYC — 830 kc. WLBC — 1190 kc.

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Womack
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This is New York
WNYC—News, Music
9:30-WOR—Food—Aires W. McCann
WQXR—Piano, Paraphilic
9:45-WQXR—Bing Crosby
WQXR—Composers Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travellers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deans Program
WNBC—Arthur Godfrey Show
10:30-WNBC—Doubts or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WOR—Modern Romances
WOR—Fernette Robinson
WQXR—News, Aims, Settlers
WOR—Body Value Show
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berce
WJZ—Quick as a Flash, Quiz
WCBS—Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC—David Harum
WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Luncheon Music
WNBC—News Reports: Skitch Henderson
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Luncheon Club
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News: Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Aunt Jenny
WNBC—Dave Garroway
12:30-WOR—News: Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Helen Trent
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
12:45-WNBC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—News
WCBS—Sig Sauer
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News: Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
WOR—The Answer Man



SOLDIERS of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, with guns taken from the French imperialist invaders. The army is now also supplied with artillery manufactured by plants working in the forests to protect themselves against French planes.

We're prepared to work day and night, if need be, but there will be no famine."

Passing through village after village, we realized the enormous labor that has been accomplished by the peasantry of North Viet-Nam. Until this year, the poor northern soil yielded only one rice harvest yearly. Now the peasants have determined to reap two harvests every year, as on the fertile soil of the Delta region. At the same time, they have begun clearing virgin forest land, to increase the areas available for growing vegetables, maize, and manioc. The roads are bordered by extensive vegetable gardens.

The patriotic effort of the rural population is stimulated by the solicitude of the democratic government for the in-

terests of the peasantry. Lands belonging to colonial firms or to big landed proprietors known as collaborationists, and also abandoned lands, have been shared out among the poorest peasants. Land rent and interest on loans, whether in money or in kind, have been considerably reduced.

GATE OF IGNORANCE

Despite wartime difficulties, the people of Viet-Nam are working with remarkable perseverance and industry towards the solution of such important problems as general cultural advancement, the eradication of illiteracy, and the building up of a native industry.

In one little town I set out, with a few friends, to visit the market place. The market does not open until nightfall, when air raids need no longer be feared. It lies on the outskirts

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—The Guiding Light
6:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Buddy Rogers
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News, Record Review
6:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
6:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WCBS—This is Nora Drake
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
6:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day—Sketch
WQXR—Today in Music
6:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WCBS—None From Newtow
WQXR—Symphonic Melodies
6:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House
6:30-WNBC—Pepper Young's Family
WOR—Tello-Test
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WCBS—House Party
6:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
3:55-WCBS—Cedric Adams
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Belles Show
WJZ—Norman Brookes
WCBS—Strike It Rich
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dean Cameron
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
4:45-WNBC—Young Widor Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Mark Trail
WJZ—Jimmy Wakely Show
WQXR—Continental Melodies
WCBS—Galen Drake
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WJZ—Space Patrol
WOR—Challenge of the Yukon
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WCBS—Bill Red Miller
5:45-WNBC—Fried, Fried, Fried

of the town. Two gates give access to it: one small, the other large. The larger gate is topped by an inscription in big letters. Only peasants and housewives who are able to read the inscription may pass through here. Those who cannot read are sent around to the smaller gate, known as "the gate of ignorance," which leads, not straight to the market, but to a place where reading and writing are taught.

Such is one of many methods by which the illiterate are urged to study.

Landowners are ordered to teach their laborers to read and write. If they fail to organize such studies, they are deprived of labor power for several days. The People's Culture organization sends these laborers to special literacy classes, and charges the cost to the employer concerned.

Before the war, 90 percent of the country's population was entirely illiterate. Today, as a result of the government's efforts, there are already several provinces in which the entire population has learned to read and write.

SCHOOLS IN THE FOREST

Do you know that there is a university with all the usual departments on the free territory of Viet-Nam, and that this university has more students than the one at Hanoi, where the French invaders rule?

Do you know that there is an elementary school in every Viet-Nam community? That, more

over, there is a secondary school in every district center?

I paid a visit to the National School of Arts and Literature. Like most educational institutions, this school is situated in the depth of the forest.

Why in the forest?—you may ask. Why, simply for safety against parachute landings and sudden raids by motorized troops. Higher educational institutions, ministries, the central bodies of various organizations, are scattered through the Viet-Nam forests, and thus sheltered from enemy attack.

There are towns too, of course. Some of those I visited have populations of several thousand. But the stone buildings in these towns have been destroyed, and their ruins are already overgrown with tropical vegetation. The buildings were destroyed by their owners themselves, in many cases wealthy people, in order to prevent the French troops—should they seize the town—from turning the stone blocks into fortresses.

The former inhabitants of these comparatively comfortable dwellings built themselves modest bamboo cabins, in which they live to this day. Such "scorched earth" tactics were indispensable in the early period of the war, to prevent the invaders from fortifying themselves in the towns; for at that time the Viet-Nam forces had no heavy guns, and it would have been very difficult for them to attack these fortifications.

(Continued Tomorrow)

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

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Peace Prizes To Be Chosen

PRAGUE

THE JURY entrusted with examining works presented for the International Peace Prizes by the various National Peace Committees will meet here in the near future. Among the several hundred works which will be considered figure those of a number of great artists of international renown who have made and are continuing to make powerful contributions towards strengthening the cause of peace among the world's peoples.

It will be the duty of the World Committee to make the final allocation of these three prizes of five million francs (£5,000, \$15,000), which will bring honor to three separate works of art, cinematographic, literary and artistic. The formal presentation of cinematographic, literary and artistic. The formal presentation of the Defenders of Peace in November.

Elected at the plenary session of the World Committee at Stockholm in March, 1950, it will be under the chairmanship of Sgr. Pietro Nenni, a well-known figure on the World Committee.

With him are associated Madame Eugenie Cotton, vice-president of the World Committee and president of the Women's International Democratic Federation, who was recently prosecuted by the French government for her actions against war; Prof. Bernal, also vice-president of the World Committee, an eminent research scientist and chairman of the Association of Scientific Workers of Great Britain; Mr. P. Borsari, leader of the Brazilian Peace Movement and secretary of the World Committee; Kuo Mo Jo, Chinese poet and writer; Wanda Wassilewska, Soviet author of "The Rainbow"; Gabriel d'Arboussier, secretary general of the African Democratic Rally and vice-president of the Beirut Arabic review Al-Tarik, and lastly Rockwell Kent, the American painter.

FOR THE LITERARY PRIZE:

THE POEM of Pablo Neruda "Que despierte el Lenador" (Let the Woodman Awake). This work of the celebrated Chilean poet who is exiled from his country has been put forward by the Committee of Costa Rica and Mexico. It has already been translated into 10 languages.

"The Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy," an essay by the British physicist P. M. S. Blackett, sponsored by the British Committee.

"From France Invaded to France in Arms," the essay of the great French poet and novelist, Jean-Richard Bloch, who died in 1947.

The review "Europe," the great French literary and artistic revue published in Paris.

(The last two works mentioned are being presented by the Fighters for Peace and Liberty, of France.)

"The Great Conspiracy Against Russia." Essay by Michael Sayers and Albert Kahn, U.S.A., which sold 225,000 copies in America and has been translated into 25 languages.

TWO BOOKS ABOUT THE MUSIC OF HAYDN AND FERDINAND MORTON

By O. V. Clyde

They called one "Papa" Haydn and the other "Jelly Roll" Morton. They would never have called Haydn "Jelly Roll" because that is a phrase sexual in its connotation and obscene in its origin. The reason is that Ferdinand J. Morton was a Negro and Haydn was not, and the iron-clad mythology of racism in the U.S.A. demands that there shall always be attached to the creations of Negro genius some

JOSEPH HAYDN by H. E. Jacob. Rinehart and Co. 368 pp. \$5.00.

MISTER JELLY ROLL by Alan Lomax. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 318 pp. \$3.50.

rag-tag of degradation, comicality or commercial lasciviousness at which the Puritan-ridden pleasure-seeker with a white skin tries to warm his half-frozen heart.

Lomax's biography of Morton leans heavily on what this dead jazz pianist and composer had to say about himself. He took it down on tape recordings or records in the Congressional Library. He also took down the words of those who knew Morton best.

What we get is a deadpan picture in which the spirit of critical appraisal is discreetly aloof in the name of objectivity. Morton "knew his place" and never challenged the boss-men who ran the brothels where Negro women sang sad songs or dirty ones to the accompaniment of jazz pianists whose inner lyricism had to conform to the ruthless mold of the white man's idea of him. Morton admits he was a pimp even "to get along."



and there were myths about his excessive sexuality.

Lomax reports all this without any noticeable recoil to the oppressive racism of the whole mythology concerning jazz music. In fact, surprisingly enough, since the Lomax family is well-known for its services to folk music, the author views this warped and degraded existence imposed upon the beautiful genius of so many Negro musicians through a sort of romantic halo; he calls Morton a "Creole Benvenuto Cellini" to praise him, but only veils the Negro ghetto with incongruous renaissance trappings.

Morton created some poignant music (my favorite is the Jungle Blues), though he was not the "creator of jazz," as he foolishly boasted. In this story, we see factual matter that can be useful, but we get it through a false standpoint, with concessions to the standard and ugly considerations of racism and commercialism. There is no effort to help the reader discriminate between the deep human content of jazz at its beginnings and the flaws enforced upon it by the social prison in which it was produced.

THE HAYDN biography is highly readable and helps to disperse some of the ridiculous versions of this tough-minded politically aware son of a stone mason

'Aeschylus and Athens', A Marxist Analysis

By Ben Levine

GEORGE THOMSON is a professor of Greek in the University of Birmingham. He is also a member of the central committee of the Communist Party of Britain. In Aeschylus and Athens, published some years ago in Britain and now published for American readers, Thomson draws on his scholarly researches to give a contemporary meaning to Aeschylus and Athens, to the poetry and politics of ancient Greece.

Aeschylus wrote his tragedies in the first half of the fifth century B. C., when the Athenian democracy, having broken the power of the landlords and repulsed the Persian invasion, was consolidating its leadership of the Greek federation.

IT IS INTERESTING that the Athenian dramas of that century, recognized universally as peaks in the world of art, were produced under State sponsorship, and not by "private enterprise." The playwrights competed for prizes awarded by State judges. Admission was generally free.

The plots of these dramas were drawn from Greek mythology or from Homer's tales, but they were performed with contemporary political and social conditions in mind. Productions were part of community festivals, held twice a year.

After describing what he

who not only had the genius to create masterpieces but also the genius to grasp Mozart's greatness when his contemporaries missed its full range.

Haydn was attracted to the Masonic movement as Mozart was and for the same reason, that it was anti-clerical and proudly asserted the superiority of work to the arrogance of aristocratic blood. And this came from a man whose career depended so much on aristocratic patronage.

What Jacobs' book does well is to cut through formal considerations, which have their great interest, of course, to the human content of Haydn's music. Jacobs does not always maintain this standpoint, however, so that he speaks of the "leap" in the "nature of hearing" which began to appear around 1750 as if this were an accident having no relation to the revolutionary shift in social and political life. But his book is crammed with information about a genius who is now being revived—of all things by aesthetes who think they find in this vigorous musical genius, rooted in life, a model of aesthetic escape.

Rare Chinese Dances Performed at Meeting Oct. 9

Chinese dances rarely seen in our country will be performed Monday night, Oct. 9 at the Fraternal Clubhouse at the Spotlight on Asia Meeting.

The classic Scimitar (Sword) Dance will be presented along with a famed Chinese Boxing Dance. Done in costumes of the period these traditional dances are events worth seeing.

The dancer also promises a Chinese version of the song Mr. Atom done in the China folk tradition.

Betty Sanders will perform American folk-songs.

Tickets can be obtained at the bookshops or from the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy at 80 E. 11 St., O'Regan 3-7560.



imagines was the effect of the performance of an Aeschylus trilogy on the audience, Thomson writes:

"The only thing in my experience which seems to me comparable is what I saw one evening a few years ago at a dramatic festival in Moscow."

Thomson investigates the social origins of the form and content of the Aeschylus tragedies, going back to the totemism of the pre-Homeric clans, and the early tribal rites and initiations, out of which was developed the Dionysiac ceremonies that grew into the Greek tragedy.

IF THE GENERAL reader finds himself lost in the details of the first 150 pages of Thomson's study, he will eventually get his reward, for the rest of the book gathers the innumerable threads into a strand that leads to the heart of the Aeschylean drama.

Not the least interesting feature of Thomson's study is his use of dialectics. There is his analysis of "moira," the early Greek notion of Fate.

This notion, Thomson says, was developed when land was held in common, and each family got its equal share, its portion, its "moira." Later, when the landowners enslaved the people, the doctrine of Fate was turned into its opposite, into a doctrine of exploitation.

This conflict between the old tribal customs represented by the Moirai (or Erinyes) and the aristocratic order represented by Apollo is shown by Thomson to be the clue to the understanding of Aeschylus' "Oresteia," the trilogy whose subject is the murder of Agamemnon. The trial that ends to master it."

the trilogy is settled by the goddess Athena in favor of Apollo, after which there is a reconciliation between all parties for the glory of Athens. In this trilogy, Athenians could see reference to the origin of their form of democracy, which represented in the fifth century the growing power of the merchant class and the weakening of the landowning families. Aeschylus, though a member of the old mobility, welcomed this development, which he depicted as a conciliation of what to him were the only significant classes.

THOMSON then analyzes Aeschylus' Promethean trilogy. Only the first play of this trilogy, has survived, *Prometheus Unbound*. But from other evidence, Thomson draws the deduction that the third play ends in the reconciliation of Prometheus, the rebel, with Zeus, the tyrant.

This calm confidence in the revolutionary developments in Athens gives an Olympian serenity to the plays of Aeschylus which is lacking in the works of Euripides. For Euripides, born 45 years after Aeschylus, was witness to the betrayal of democracy by the very classes in which Aeschylus had faith.

In one of his plays, "The Suppliants," Euripides declares the very wealthy and the very poor are both perils to society, and that salvation lies in the class between them. But the development of such a "middle" class was impossible so long as slavery existed. This was the reason why Athenian democracy finally lost the class war with the Spartan oligarchy in what is known as the Peloponnesian war.

THOMSON gives us enough Greek history to draw many important political lessons for the struggle against the American oligarchies that threaten our own democracy.

But the main contribution of the present volume in the development of its central theme—the relation of Aeschylus to Athens, of art to society, the connection, as Thomson says, "between such masterpieces of human culture as Greek tragedy and the mimetic dance, in which the savage huntsmen express both their weakness in the face of nature and their will to master it."

From 'Poems On Parting'

By DALTON TRUMBO
(of the Hollywood Ten)

Each man owes his country
At least a little time in jail,
So it cannot be a matter of surprise
That I arrive at last before these gates
Which have closed so many times on better men,
And daily close upon my brothers.

I came this way not too willingly
And not very bravely,
Choosing it only above the more difficult path
Of repudiating every hope
That lay most easily upon my conscience.

Say then but this of me:
Preferring not to crawl on his knees
In freedom to a bowl of buttered slops
Set out for him by some contemptuous clown,
He walked to jail on his feet.

(Reprinted from *Masses & Mainstream*.)



WORKER Sports

New York, Monday, October 9, 1950

Purdue Defeats Irish, End 39 Game Streak

By Ed Sainsbury
United Press Sports Writer

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 9 (UP).—Notre Dame, the pressure of modern football's greatest victory streak relieved now after an upsetting but convincing licking by Purdue, will show up for its next game, coach Frank Leahy said today.

[Purdue ended the Notre Dame legend Saturday by outplaying and outthinking the Irish in a 28 to 14 upset that shocked the Notre Dame campus at South Bend, Indiana.]

Leahy would make no predictions for the balance of the season, although his approach to the 1950 campaign was his most pessimistic in history and he confidently expected his team to lose at least once, perhaps as many as three or four games.

"Just as before," he said, "we'll take them one at a time."

"We have no alibis," he went on. "Those boys came up here to beat us and they did. It was simply that a team that was better than Notre Dame won."

Leahy discounted any claim that Purdue might have won by breaks. "The team that is the most alert doesn't get the breaks," he said. "They make the breaks. There is absolutely no alibi. I want to be quoted on that."

The defeat, 28 to 14, was the first for Notre Dame in five seasons and broke a string of 39 consecutive contests without defeat. Only two ties marred the march, a scoreless duel with Army in 1946 and a 14 to 14 deadlock with Southern California in the last game of 1948.

And Leahy, even though he knew the string had to end sometime and though he looked forward to defeat, was not relieved.

"I believe I'd rather have the pressure," he said, referring to the nervous strain which caused the affable coach and his kid football players to break into tears after they had congratulated Purdue coach Stu Holcomb and his team.

"The Purdue team as a whole was terrific," Leahy said. "It had everything. We were outcoached and outplayed, but not outfought."

Leahy refused to cite any particular turning point in the game, but observers listed three possible spots where the Boilermakers might have guaranteed the victory.

First, Purdue's third touchdown, a 33-yard paydirt pass from Dale Samuels to Neil Schmidt which gave the Boilermakers a 21 point lead, came so quickly after the second that it might have thrown the Irish club off balance.

Then, when Notre Dame's Jack Landry fumbled with nearly five minutes to go as he plunged to the Purdue 20 yard line, the Boilermakers quickly eliminated the

Conerly's Long Arm Saves the Giants

By Bob Serling
United Press Sports Writer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UP).—Chuck Conerly's rubber-armed passing attack sent the New York Giants soaring 92 yards to a touchdown in the last six minutes of play today to give them a 21 to 17 victory over the Washington Redskins.

The Giants had to fight from behind three times to keep their unbeaten record intact in the National Football League.

The souped-up Redskins outplayed the Giants most of the afternoon before 19,288 fans, the smallest home crowd in years. But with Washington ahead by 17-14 with six minutes to play, Conerly took over.

Starting off with the ball on the Giant eight, he drifted back to his own end zone and passed 37 yards to rookie Randall Clay. Then he passed 20 more yards to Clay. The Giants bucked forward on the ground to the Washington 39.

Then Conerly shot a nine-yard pass to Gene Roberts, who stood alone on the 30. He scooped in the ball and set sail for the goal, prancing all the way without being bothered by the chasing Indians.

The Redskins, playing solid football behind a bruising line, jumped away to a 7-0 lead in the first quarter when Harry Gilmer steered them 80 yards on the ground. Gilmer, playing the whole game at quarterback, sneaked over from one foot out and Bill Dudley converted.

New York came back with a long march of its own—a 70-yard drive climaxed by freshman Forrest Griffith's smash at tackle for danger of a third Notre Dame touchdown.

And finally when Samuels gambled by sticking to a passing attack in the final minutes and connected for the fourth Purdue score on a 56 yard gain to Mike Maciocci which put the game virtually beyond hope for an Irish win.

the TD. Ray Poole added the first of his three conversions.

Washington went back into the lead in the second quarter after the bulldozer Redskin line steamed down under a punt and made Jim Ostendarp fumble on the Giant nine. Two plays later Gilmer passed to Dudley for a touchdown and "Bullet Bill's" conversion made it 14-7.

The Giants stormed back, thanks mainly to Conerly's long pass to Bob McChesney on the Washington 13, midway through the third period. Line plays took it over from there, Gene Roberts crashing center for the score.

Making Women's Apparel for Bazaar

Women's coats and suits at bargain prices will be on sale at the Jewish Labor Bazaar, Dec. 14-18 at the St. Nicholas Arena, it was announced by the Bazaar Committee. These garments will be produced by expert cloakmakers. A cloakmakers' committee has been organized with N. Kaplan, chairman, H. Morrison, secretary and B. Cooper, treasurer.

ILGWU members who wish to help, are urged to contact the committee as soon as possible.

Schappes to Teach New Course

"The National Question and the Jewish People" will be taught by Morris U. Schappes at the School of Jewish Studies in the Fall Term. Registrations for this and other important courses in Social Science, History, Culture and Languages are now being accepted at the office of the School, Room 301, 575 Sixth Ave. (Jefferson School building). WAtkins 4-2210.

Will Yankees Do it Again?

By Carl Lundquist
United Press Sports Writer

Now that the Phillies didn't, the next big question is "who can stop the Yankees in 1951—either in the regular season or in the world series?" And, according to general manager George Weiss, the answer is "nobody."

[The Yankees finished sweeping the first four games of the World Series Saturday at the Stadium when they bashed the Phillies for a 5 to 2 victory before 68,098 fans—as if anybody didn't know.]

Baseball fandom has been pretty used to seeing the Bronx bombers come through and as they wound it up yesterday with four victories in a row to gain their 13th world series title in 17 attempts since 1921, there seemed to be nothing in the foreseeable future to keep them from winning again and again . . . and again.

In fact, it might be well to bring up that old cry of the '20s and '30s once again when they used to say "break up the Yankees."

Flushed with the world series triumph, Weiss wasted no time predicting even greater things for the Yankees and sadder things for their opponents.

"We have a great manager and a great group of coaches on a ball club that has been vastly underestimated," Weiss said at last night's victory party. "In years to come they will prove that."

Weiss pointed out that the Yankees did not hit the downgrade because some of their great stars like Joe DiMaggio, Tommy Henrich, Joe Page and Johnny Mize are past their peaks. Instead they came to the fore with great young replacements.

Significantly, the youngest Yankee of them all came through for them in that "four star" four straight finale—a 21-year old calm and calculating rookie named Whitey Ford.

In pitching the seven-hit, 5 to 2 triumph in which he missed a shutout only because left fielder Gene Woodling dropped a fly ball with two out in the ninth, Ford displayed ability that could make him one of the great stars of the future. Whitey already is rated a better pitcher than Ed Lopat and veteran Yankee front office personnel speak of him in the same breath as the immortal Herb Pennock.

Here's how Weiss figures after gazing into the 1951 crystal ball:

Ford, Vic Raschi, Lopat and Allie Reynolds will be the big pitching four and there should be no relief problem if Joe Page fol-

lows his peculiar pattern of coming through every other year.

Elsewhere, the picture is just as bright.

Yogi Berra, combining the long ball and clutch-hitting ability, is the best catcher in the league and should get even better. There is no question about the Yankees' "down-the-middle strength"—the backbone of any team. Phil Rizzuto, and Jerry Coleman will be around again to make the double play and the pitchers still haven't buried Joe DiMaggio even if the obit writers have had their fling at him for the last two years.

Weiss admits the outer edges have looked ragged at times but insists there will be players to take over the trouble spots in the spring when the club goes west to train at Phoenix, Ariz., for the first time in its history.

As for Casey Stengel—he can write his own ticket. He says he definitely will be back and characteristically adds the following:

"I admire the club for hiring me. When I came I didn't have much of a reputation. This year I'm more proud of my club than ever before. When you do better the second year you've got to be even more proud. I'm getting where I'm even proud of myself and thinking I'd be a chump to quit."

Four Sleeping Children Die of Fire Suffocation

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 8 (UP).—Four sleeping children suffocated to death early today when a flash fire swept a wooden frame house here.

Officials say the fire, believed to have been started by a cigarette stub, lasted only three or four minutes and that the flames did not reach the children's bedroom.

The victims, all children of Mr. and Mrs. Olson Pluto, were identified as Darold, one, Donna, four, Judy, six, and Keith, 12. Pluto's brother Almon, 32, suffered second degree burns in the fire.

Police said neither Mr. nor Mrs. Pluto was at home at the time of the fire. Pluto was working as a brakeman on the Central Vermont Railroad. Mrs. Pluto had gone to the center of town for an hour.

When she arrived home, her four children were dead.

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Philippines Champ Wins Net Turney

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8 (UP).—Philippines champion Felicísimo Ampón won the men's singles crown of the Pan-American Tennis tournament today in an easy four-set victory over lanky Tom Brown, Jr., of San Francisco.

The federal government still owns about three-eighths of all the land in Montana.

Volley Ball Champions in the Soviet Union

By Joseph Clark

MOSCOW, USSR.

Autumn leaves were falling from the trees around the Dynamo Stadium when the best women and men volleyball players were matched in tournament finals. Volleyball is a popular game all over the Soviet Union and the brand of ball played in the stadium was better than I've seen anywhere in the States.

The skill and style of play by the women's teams was the same as that of the men except that there was a bit more power in the drives the men sent over the net.

About 6,000 spectators crowded

one end of the stadium to watch the games. Team play was the essence in these volleyball games as it is in all sports here. Hardly a play in all the games had fewer than the allotted three taps on your own side of the field. Each team set up the shots and then zoomed the ball across the net with such speed it seemed miraculous how often the ball was tapped back again.

Both the men and women players wore bright red sport shirts and white satin-like trunks. They came on the field wearing blue athletic coveralls over their uniforms.

SOVIET WESTERN

We had to leave before the men's games were over because a movie we were going to see the same day started at 6:30 p.m. It's a delightful, action-filled color film which could have been a hit in American commercial theatres if these were

normal and decent times in the States. The picture, "Brave People" tells the story of a North Caucasus horse ranch before and during the war.

Galloping horses and breathtaking mountain scenery would please the most exacting lover of a good western. From the opening episode, where the collective ranch farmers save a stampeding group of horses from being driven off a precipice by wolves, through the guerrilla fighting against the German occupation troops, the picture packs thrills and suspense into every scene. For an hour and 45 minutes. Interest doesn't lag for a moment and the color does justice to the beautiful landscapes. The film has been in two weeks all over the city.

There were trials and troubles on the ranch before the war started, but creative work and love of the job they had to do motivated the people in the film story. When flames appear on the screen and German bombs begin to fall on Soviet territory you heard a gasp go up in the movie house from the spectators. But they knew how it all ended—there was dancing in the streets. Horse races and general celebrations and peaceful labor took over when the invaders were routed. There isn't a person in the Soviet Union who doesn't want to keep things that way—in peace.